

AL 1.1284

C 2

June 1999



# ***Social Studies 30***

## ***Grade 12 Diploma Examination***

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**June 1999**  
**Social Studies 30**  
**Grade 12 Diploma Examination**

**Description**

**Part A: Multiple Choice** consists of 70 multiple-choice questions, worth 70% of the total mark.

**Part B: Written Response** consists of a written-response section, worth 30% of the total mark.

**Time: 2 ½ hours.** This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

**Recommendation:** Read the questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

**Instructions**

**Part A: Multiple Choice**

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●


- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

**Part B: Written Response**

- Instructions for Part B are located on page 26.

**Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.**

**Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your Written Work.**



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## Part A: Multiple Choice

1. In a centrally planned economy, state regulation of supply has the **greatest** restrictive effect on
  - A. social control
  - B. class mobility
  - C. property ownership
  - D. consumer sovereignty
2. Adam Smith's description of the operation of the "invisible hand" applies to the economic practice of
  - A. redistributing wealth equally
  - B. implementing indicative planning
  - C. allocating resources by supply and demand
  - D. controlling inflation through taxes and interest rates
3. An underlying assumption about collectivism is that
  - A. individual consumer choice should be subordinate to the common good
  - B. a government should interfere as little as possible in the daily lives of its citizens
  - C. people function most effectively when they are responsible for satisfying their own needs
  - D. the economic success of a nation depends on the government's ability to adapt to fluctuations of the business cycle

*Use the following quotation to answer question 4.*

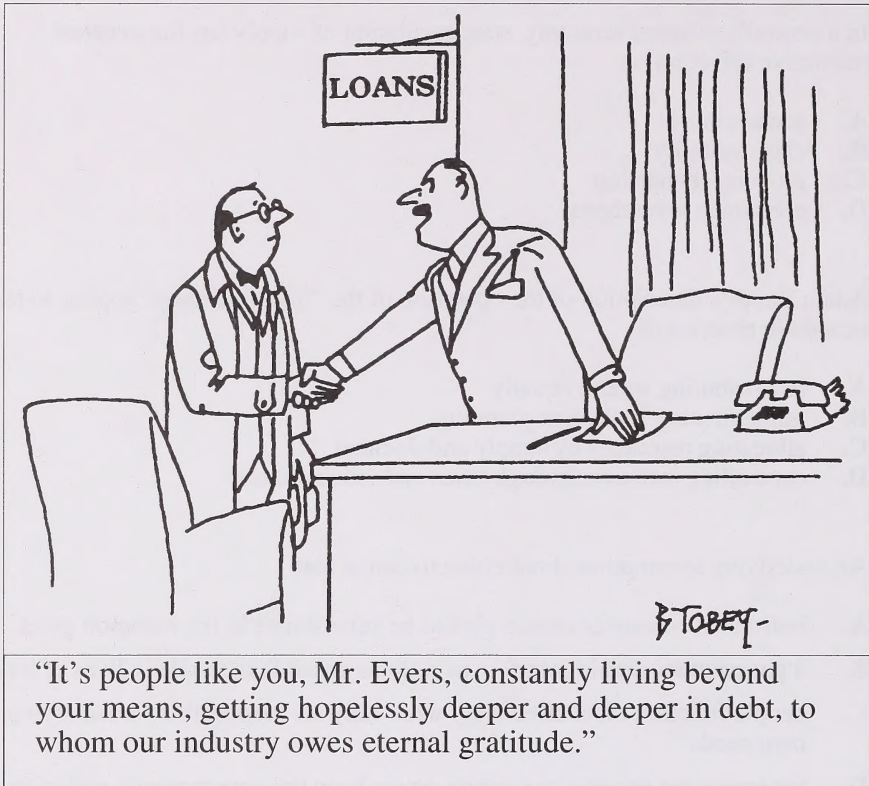
He opened the dam and hoped he could control the water flow. Instead, the dam burst.

—from *Twentieth Century Viewpoints*

4. This quotation is a metaphor for
  - A. Roosevelt's New Deal economic reforms
  - B. Reagan's "trickle-down" economic policies
  - C. Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika
  - D. Stalin's programs of industrialization and collectivization



Use the following cartoon to answer questions 5 and 6.



—from *Economics: A Search for Patterns*

5. The cartoonist is being **most critical** of the capitalist system's underlying
- A. ethics
  - B. power
  - C. success
  - D. stability

6. To address the concern illustrated in the cartoon, a supporter of laissez-faire economic policies would propose
- A. initiating a program by which the government assumes ownership of the banking institutions to provide low-interest loans
  - B. encouraging consumers to shop around for the best loan arrangements or to avoid borrowing
  - C. raising workers' wages to a level that would make borrowing largely unnecessary
  - D. enacting laws forbidding banks to grant loans to low wage earners
- 

*Use the following information to answer questions 7 and 8.*

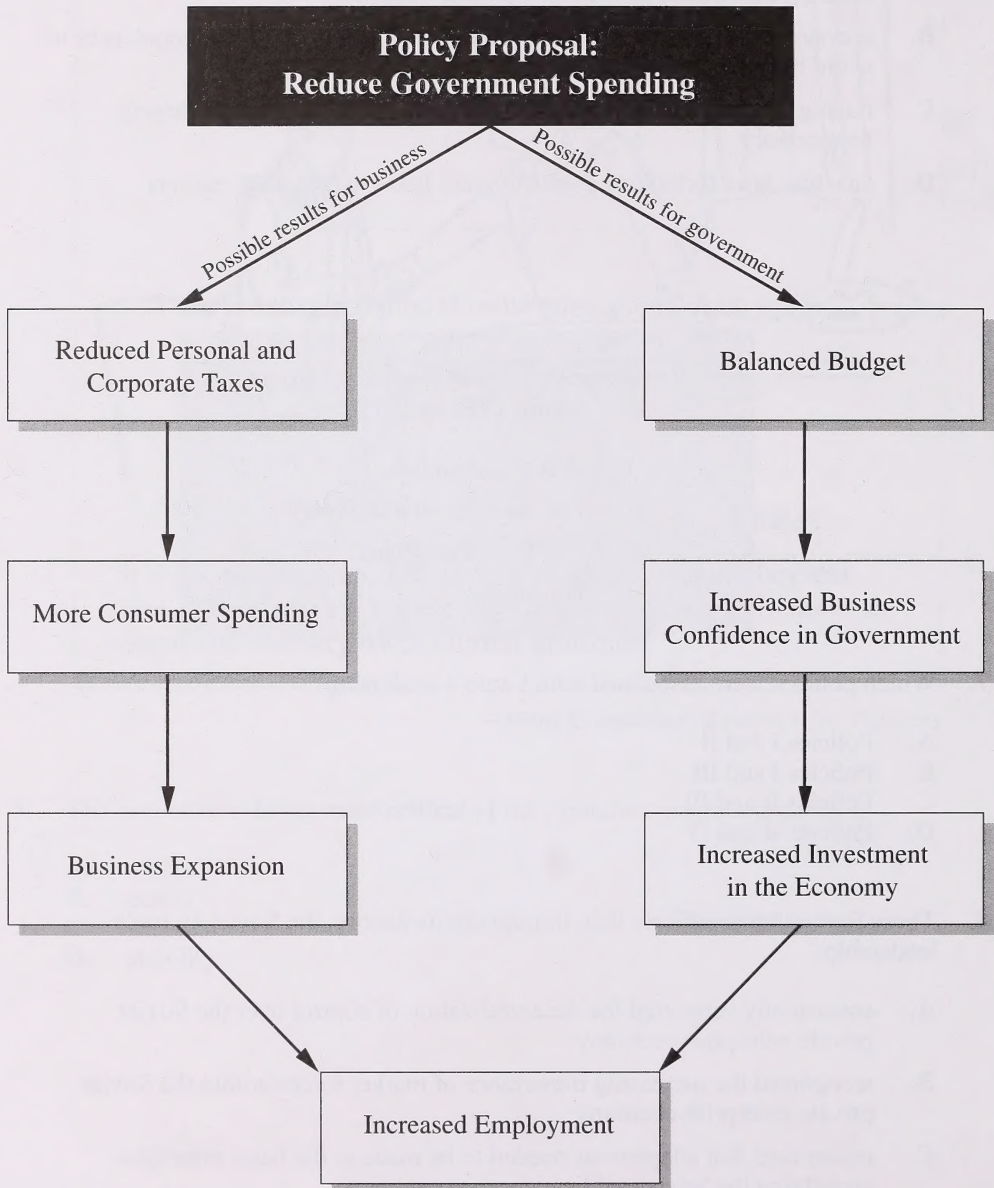
**Economic Policies of the Soviet Union  
(from 1918 to 1988)**

- I. War Communism
- II. The New Economic Policy
- III. The Five Year Plans
- IV. Perestroika

7. Which policies were associated with Lenin's leadership?
- A. Policies I and II
  - B. Policies I and III
  - C. Policies II and III
  - D. Policies II and IV
8. These four policies indicate that, throughout its history, the Soviet Union's leadership
- A. consistently supported the decentralization of control over the Soviet private enterprise economy
  - B. recognized the increasing importance of market forces within the Soviet private enterprise economy
  - C. recognized that adaptations needed to be made to the basic principles underlying the Soviet public enterprise economy
  - D. consistently supported the decentralization of decision making within the Soviet public enterprise economy

Use the following information to answer questions 9 to 12.

## Potential Consequences of an Economic Policy Proposal for Canada

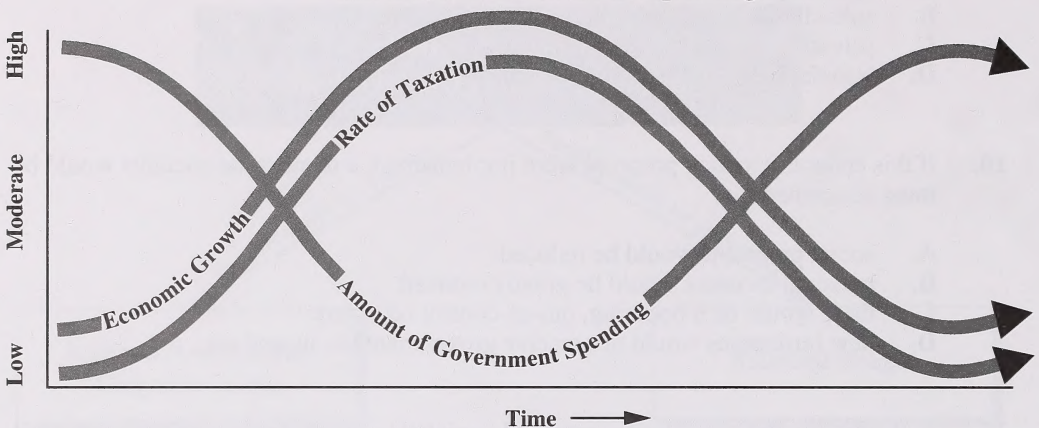




9. Canadian supporters of the economic theory underlying the policy proposal indicated in the diagram would also favour increased
- A. spending on social programs
  - B. subsidies to large corporations
  - C. privatization of Crown corporations
  - D. transfer payments to poorer provinces
10. If this economic policy proposal were implemented, a democratic socialist would be **most** concerned that
- A. social programs would be reduced
  - B. personal incomes would be greatly reduced
  - C. there would be a booming, out-of-control economy
  - D. new businesses would not receive government tax incentives
11. In theory, the economic policy proposal depicted in the diagram would be supported **most strongly** by
- A. a government contractor
  - B. an old age pensioner
  - C. a factory worker
  - D. an entrepreneur
12. Which economic concern would **most likely motivate** the Canadian government to adopt this policy?
- A. An increasing national debt
  - B. Shrinking revenue from taxation
  - C. A major increase in the unemployment rate
  - D. Large foreign takeovers of domestic industry
- 
13. The economic theories of John Maynard Keynes were instrumental in the implementation of
- A. Reagan's supply-side economics
  - B. Lenin's New Economic Policy
  - C. Mussolini's corporate state
  - D. Roosevelt's New Deal

Use the following graph to answer questions 14 and 15.

**Theoretical Relationships Among Economic Growth,  
Taxation, and Government Spending**



14. Assuming that the theoretical relationships in the graph are correct, government spending during times of increased economic growth should be low because
- A. demands for public services are high
  - B. recessionary pressures are much less
  - C. taxation revenues are difficult to raise
  - D. unemployment rates are increasing
15. According to the theory underlying the graph, why should the rate of taxation be high during a period of high economic growth?
- A. Because such a policy encourages greater consumer spending
  - B. Because increased taxation levels help to stop rising unemployment
  - C. Because increased government spending requires increased taxation levels
  - D. Because such a policy allows government to set aside revenues for future economic downturns
- 
16. The belief that an economy must be based on the price system in order to function successfully places the **greatest emphasis** upon which of the following values?
- A. Empathy
  - B. Cooperation
  - C. Individualism
  - D. Social consciousness

17. Historically, the primary reason for establishing Crown corporations in Canada was to
- A. encourage increased entrepreneurship in the private sector
  - B. attract entrepreneurs from the private sector into the public sector
  - C. decrease the size of government bureaucracies through decentralization
  - D. provide services and products generally unavailable from the private sector

*Use the following statement to answer questions 18 and 19.*

The economic outline of the welfare state is as follows. If you work hard and save part of what you earn, you will have to support others. If you don't, they will support you. The inescapable conclusion is, therefore, that unemployment is the best policy.

18. Given the cynical tone of the statement, which of the following points of view would its writer support?
- A. Despite its shortcomings, the welfare state is still the most viable economic system because it attempts to achieve collective goals.
  - B. In the welfare state, the lack of incentives and material rewards for hard work discourages self-sufficiency.
  - C. Hard work is the best policy because everyone in a welfare state is at least provided with basic subsistence.
  - D. The same income disparity that exists among individuals in a market economy also exists in the welfare state.
19. A proponent of a market economy would support the sentiment expressed in this statement. This support would be based on the belief that economic
- A. freedom limits flexibility in achieving production goals set by government
  - B. competition results in the availability of a wide variety of goods and services
  - C. insecurity is necessary to produce a work force that exhibits self-reliance and initiative
  - D. choices made by individuals will lead inevitably to an increase in the standard of living for all



Use the following sources to answer questions 20 to 22.

### Source I

Six years after the revolutions, it is time the West started thinking seriously about communism. There are still many people who assume that the experience of communism in Eastern and Central Europe was [one] of unmitigated tyranny, that all were victims except for the party bureaucrats and the secret policemen. Today, when democracy has returned neo-communist parties to power in [many former Soviet satellite countries], that view of history won't do. . . . The ideas put forward by the late communist governments were by no means all bad. From time to time, these governments created communities that were both securely employed and usefully productive, even innovative. None of these communities has survived. But those who lived in them now pass severe judgments on the social achievement of free-market economics and politics. Who can blame them?

—from *World Press Review*, 1993

### Source II



—from *World Press Review*, 1993

20. According to Source I, the stereotypical belief held by many Westerners regarding communist systems was that such systems were
- A. accepted by a majority who valued autonomy over security
  - B. dominated by innovative and productive members of the party establishment
  - C. totalitarian regimes that neglected the well-being of citizens in favour of the advancement of the elite
  - D. authoritarian regimes that provided citizens economic prosperity at the cost of industrial production
21. The cartoon in Source II suggests that communist supporters in Russia wish to
- A. eliminate the centralized economy
  - B. destroy the last traces of socialism
  - C. revive the attraction of patriotism
  - D. change the basis of their appeal
22. Sources I and II imply a growing dissatisfaction in Eastern Europe and Russia with the
- A. consequences of market reforms
  - B. authoritarian rule of neo-fascist leaders
  - C. restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly
  - D. lack of opportunities to establish competitive businesses
- 
23. In a parliamentary system, the principle of responsible government is **most clearly** demonstrated by
- A. party discipline
  - B. cabinet solidarity
  - C. patronage appointments
  - D. a vote of non-confidence
24. In theory, the leaders of a totalitarian state consider opposition parties **unnecessary** because
- A. individual and minority rights are protected by common law
  - B. political stability is assured through constitutional guarantees
  - C. multiparty systems are seen as too dictatorial and ideological
  - D. the elite knows what is in the best interests of citizens and society

25. The segment of German society that **most strongly resisted** the rise of Nazism during the early 1930s was comprised of
- A. small business owners and farmers
  - B. wealthy industrialists and landowners
  - C. members of left-wing, socialist-oriented political parties
  - D. members of right-wing, capitalist-oriented political parties

*Use the following events to answer questions 26 and 27.*

**Some Political Events In Germany, 1919–33**

- I. The National Socialist German Workers' Party was organized.
- II. The Weimar Republic was established with a democratic constitution.
- III. Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor by President Hindenburg.
- IV. Adolf Hitler attempted a coup d'état in the so-called Beer-Hall *Putsch*.

26. In what order did these events occur?
- A. Events III, IV, II, I
  - B. Events II, I, IV, III
  - C. Events IV, I, III, II
  - D. Events I, II, III, IV
27. Which two events illustrate the effort of the Nazis to gain power through democratic means?
- A. Events I and IV
  - B. Events I and III
  - C. Events II and III
  - D. Events II and IV
- 
28. Multiparty political systems are more likely to reflect the fundamental principles of democracy than are two-party political systems because multiparty systems
- A. produce stronger majority governments
  - B. ensure meaningful debate on political issues
  - C. inform voters consistently about political issues
  - D. represent a greater cross section of public opinion



Use the following excerpt to answer questions 29 and 30.

Yet it is in federal politics that first-past-the-post has done the most damage. In the [1993] election, it very nearly killed Canada. Take the three parties that won the lion's share of the non-Liberal vote: Reform, with 19 per cent of the popular vote, won 52 seats. The Block Quebecois, with 13.5 per cent, won 54. The Conservatives, with 16 per cent, took just two. Why did the Tories fare so poorly, when their popular vote was comparable? Because the other two parties' votes were more regionally concentrated. Reform won 36 per cent in B.C. and 52 per cent in Alberta. The Bloc, with 49 per cent of the vote in Quebec, gathered three-quarters of the seats in that province.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

29. In claiming that the “first-past-the-post” electoral system “very nearly killed Canada,” the author is emphasizing this system’s tendency to
- A. overrepresent parties with radical antidemocratic ideas
  - B. create political instability by preventing the formation of majority governments
  - C. reward regionally based parties at the expense of parties with broad-based national support
  - D. allow special interest parties to play a dominant role in the formation of coalitions
30. To solve the problem described in the passage, advocates of parliamentary reform would support adopting the system used to elect the
- A. Swedish Riksdag
  - B. American Senate
  - C. British House of Commons
  - D. American House of Representatives
- 
31. The principle of maintaining an independent judiciary in a democracy is based on the idea that
- A. minority rights must be protected without fear of reprisal
  - B. majority views must prevail whenever there is a legal dispute
  - C. legal appeals must be left to the discretion of the executive branch
  - D. constitutional decisions must ultimately be approved by the legislature
32. In practice, the major difference between the ideologies of fascism and communism is **most evident** in the application of
- A. propaganda
  - B. one-party rule
  - C. indoctrination
  - D. private ownership

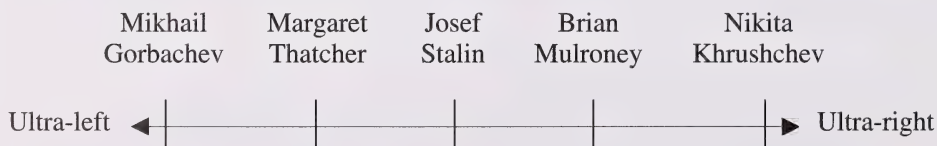
Use the following excerpt to answer questions 33 and 34.

The true legislative role of parliament today is not to create legislation, but to scrutinize and ratify legislation introduced by the Government of the day. Although an occasional exception to this pattern of behaviour may exist, the general rule is clear: the legislature today does not actively initiate legislation. The legislature has a wide range of other functions. Among these are criticism of legislation, communication and representation of constituency concerns, and generally articulating the concerns of the public of the day.

—from *Comparative Politics* 93/94

33. According to this excerpt, the **main** function of elected members within the parliamentary system today is to
- A. monitor the activities of the executive branch
  - B. attend to the needs of individual constituents
  - C. gauge popular opinion on major issues of the day
  - D. introduce legislation based on constituent demand
34. Which of the following examples represents “an occasional exception” to the general rule referred to in this excerpt?
- A. Defeating a government bill
  - B. Monitoring riding business and concerns
  - C. Voting to support legislation approved by cabinet
  - D. Introducing a private member’s bill concerning a key public issue

Use the following traditional political spectrum to answer question 35.



35. Which political leader has been **correctly** placed on the above spectrum?
- A. Brian Mulroney
  - B. Margaret Thatcher
  - C. Nikita Khrushchev
  - D. Mikhail Gorbachev

Use the following comments to answer questions 36 and 37.

### Source I

I can never be anything else but an American, and I must think of the United States first. . . . National I must remain, and in that way I like all other Americans can render the amplest service to the world. The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence. Leave her to march freely through the centuries to come as in the years that have gone.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, August 1919

### Source II

The arrangements of this treaty are just, but they need the support of the combined power of the great nations of the world. And they will have that support. . . . I believe that [people] will see the truth, eye to eye and face to face. There is one thing that the American people always rise to and extend their hand to, and that is the truth of justice and of liberty and of peace. We have accepted that truth and we are going to be led by it, and it is going to lead us, and through us the world, out into pastures of quietness and peace such as the world never dreamed of before.

—President Woodrow Wilson, September 1919

—both sources from *Twentieth-Century Speeches*

36. These excerpts were taken from speeches that are **both** characterized by
- A. fear that the United States would be torn apart by partisan politics
  - B. emotional appeals regarding the issue of America's entry into the League of Nations
  - C. skepticism regarding the feasibility of using collective security as a basis for the League of Nations
  - D. optimism about the United States following a policy of isolationism after the First World War
37. At the time of his speech, Lodge's position would have been strongly supported by
- A. Republicans who believed that the United States should revert to isolationist policies
  - B. Democrats who believed that the United States should join the League but limit its involvement to matters of security
  - C. Congress, which believed that the United States should use force to protect its interests in any future European conflict
  - D. Senators who believed that the United States should adopt principles of collective security in its relations with foreign governments



Use the following sources to answer questions 38 to 41.

### Source I

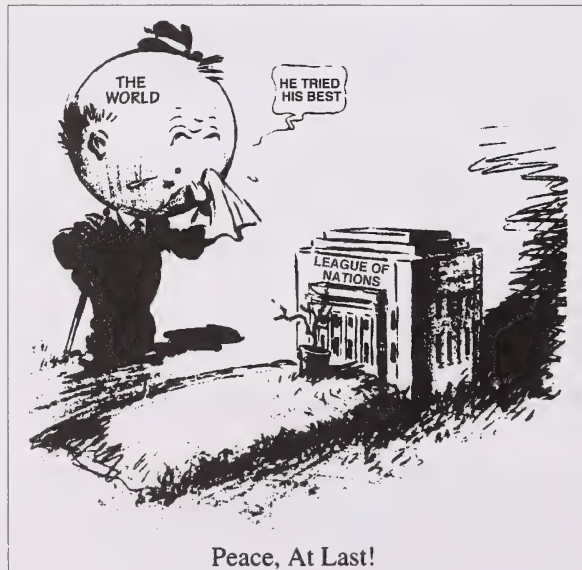
Nations have a natural resistance to any agreement that infringes on their sovereignty as an international disarmament treaty by its very nature must do.

The end of World War I brought limited arms control in the form of reductions that penalized defeated countries. Other limited disarmament measures followed.

Disarmament was a major objective of the League of Nations during the 1920s and 1930s—an objective, as it turned out, that was not attained. A starting point was the fourth of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points of 1918, which proposed that adequate guarantees be given that "national armaments be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. . . ."

Eventually, a disarmament conference was held from 1932 to 1934, but there was little unity of purpose. An agreement was worked out to prohibit air attacks against civilian populations, limit the size of artillery and tanks, and abolish chemical warfare. This agreement had little meaning, however, because Germany and the Soviet Union—two great powers of the era—refused to accept it. After Hitler took over in 1933, Germany walked out of the disarmament conference—and out of the League of Nations.

### Source II



—both sources from *The Bumpy Road to Disarmament*

38. Which statement could be used **most effectively** as a conclusion for Source I?
- A. Disarmament proposals put forward by American President Wilson were largely ignored by the League of Nations.
  - B. Rearmament rather than disarmament became the dominant theme, as nations moved relentlessly toward the Second World War.
  - C. In 1938 and 1939, France, Italy, Japan, Britain, and the United States agreed to limit the number, size, and guns of their battleships for 15 years.
  - D. The League's efforts to secure a disarmament agreement went unheeded until nations were forced to agree on the eve of the Second World War.
39. In Source II, "The World" represents nations that support the
- A. principles of supranationalism
  - B. preservation of global economic prosperity
  - C. ideas underlying an economic balance of power
  - D. governments that undermined the League's success
40. Personification is used in the cartoon in Source II to convey the ironic idea that the League of Nations
- A. was able to gain compliance for major initiatives from its key members
  - B. accomplished its mandate only with great difficulty and suffering
  - C. was successful in maintaining "peace" by sacrificing itself
  - D. achieved "peace" only through its own demise
41. Which generalization about the interwar period do the two sources support?
- A. The powers defeated in 1918 were reluctant to join the League, which led to its eventual downfall.
  - B. Most nations were more interested in bolstering their recessionary economies than in serious disarmament.
  - C. Isolation by major democracies between the two world wars created a power vacuum that the fascist powers filled.
  - D. Global cooperation was too idealistic of a goal, given the tension and distrust created by the settlements arising from the First World War.

42. In retrospect, France's military preparations in the 1920s and 1930s for a war with Germany relied too heavily on the
- A. assumption that the United States would aid French forces
  - B. immovable defensive fortifications built along the French border
  - C. ability of the French air force to destroy German industrial centres
  - D. ability of the French navy to blockade German overseas supply routes
43. The borders of Poland have been redrawn during the twentieth century by the terms of the
- A. Munich Pact and the Truman Doctrine
  - B. Locarno Pact and the Helsinki Accords
  - C. Atlantic Charter and the Potsdam Agreement
  - D. Treaty of Versailles and the Yalta Agreement
44. In deciding to adopt a policy of appeasement toward the fascist dictators, the British and French governments largely ignored the
- A. public wish that war must be avoided at any cost
  - B. collective security apparatus of the League of Nations
  - C. questionable military preparedness of their armed forces
  - D. public feeling that certain territorial claims were justified
45. Military aggression was used **primarily** as a means of securing badly needed natural resources in
- A. Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in the 1930s
  - B. Japan's invasion of East Asia during the 1940s
  - C. North Korea's invasion of South Korea in 1950
  - D. The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
46. The official, public justification given by the United States for its use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 was that
- A. such weapons would show the Soviet Union that the United States had superior military capabilities, thus discouraging Soviet imperialism
  - B. the demonstration of such terrible destructive force would weaken German resolve to continue fighting in Europe
  - C. such weapons would bring the war to a quicker end with fewer casualties for both sides
  - D. the Japanese had to be punished for their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor



Use the following map to answer question 47.



—from *The Twentieth Century*

47. The **best** title for this map is
- “Hitler’s Growing Empire”
  - “Operation Barbarossa is Launched”
  - “The Destruction of the Third Reich”
  - “American Successes in the Second World War”
- 
48. An outline for future Cold War spheres of influence in Europe was established by provisions agreed upon
- in the Marshall Plan
  - at the Yalta Conference
  - in the Versailles Treaty
  - at the Munich Conference

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 49 and 50.

**Treaty Document Excerpt**

- Article 1** Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe.
- Article 2** Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.
- Article 3** Germany, Italy, and Japan agree to cooperate in their efforts on the aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means if one of the three Contracting Powers is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European War or in the Chinese–Japanese conflict.

—from *Landmarks of the Western Heritage*

49. Which of the following foreign policies is **most inconsistent** with the terms of the above treaty?
- A. Creation of an alliance system
  - B. Support for collective security
  - C. Pursuit of territorial expansion
  - D. Establishment of spheres of influence
50. The governments of the nations named in the excerpt are **best** described as
- A. fascist and militaristic
  - B. socialist and aggressive
  - C. capitalist and isolationist
  - D. communist and expansionist
- 
51. Originally, the European Common Market was formed to
- A. establish competitive trade rivalries
  - B. halt communist expansion in the area
  - C. encourage greater economic prosperity
  - D. compete with the North American Free Trade Agreement

Use the following time-line to answer question 52.

**Some Important Events of the Cold War**

The Truman Doctrine . . . . . 1947  
The Korean War . . . . . 1950  
The Cuban Missile Crisis . . 1962  
The SALT I Agreements . . . 1972

52. The events in this time-line **best reflect** the shift in American foreign policy from
- A. appeasement to détente
  - B. containment to détente
  - C. containment to brinkmanship
  - D. brinkmanship to appeasement

Use the following quotation to answer questions 53 and 54.

[The American Secretary of State], John Foster Dulles, at once made clear his basic Cold War outlook. His first official speech in January 1953 made this promise: 'To all those suffering under Communist slavery. . . Let us say: you can count on us.' . . . Dulles threatened 'massive retaliation' if any Communist boot stepped beyond the territory already held, and declared that America must be prepared to 'go to the brink' of war.

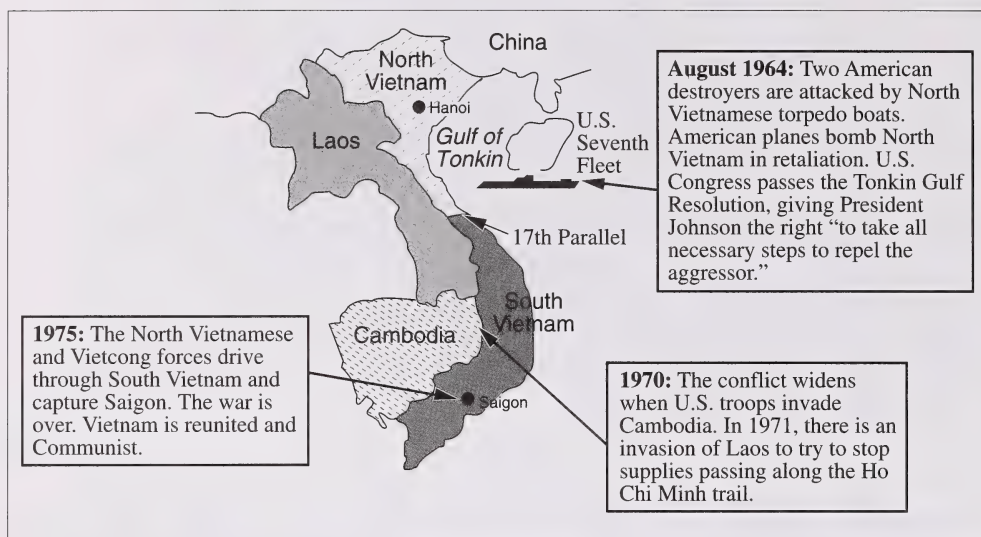
—from *World Powers in the Twentieth Century*

53. In the context of the Cold War, Dulles's foreign policy commitments, carried to their logical conclusion, were basically
- A. dangerous because of the threat of nuclear war
  - B. misguided because Soviet expansionism was declining
  - C. unnecessary because European alliance systems already existed
  - D. unacceptable because nations relied heavily on UN collective security
54. During the 1950s, Dulles's promise of support was revealed as rhetorical bluster when the Soviet Union
- A. exploded a hydrogen bomb
  - B. crushed the Hungarian Uprising
  - C. launched spy satellites into space
  - D. boycotted the UN Security Council



Use the following sources to answer questions 55 to 58.

### Source I



—from *The Modern World Since 1917*

### Source II



—from *The Contemporary World*

### Source III

The theory of war demands that at the outset of a war its character and scope should be determined on the basis of its political probabilities. It is imperative that one does not take the first step without considering the last.

—Karl von Clausewitz

—from *On War*

55. Which issue did the events described in sources I and II raise for all concerned at the time they occurred?
- A. Should appeasement and diplomacy replace policies of neutrality?
  - B. Should the superpowers invite United Nations intervention to preserve peace on their borders?
  - C. Should the decision to continue armed conflict be determined by economic developments?
  - D. Should the superpowers violate the sovereignty of other nations in pursuit of their national interests?
56. The conflicts referred to in sources I and II were similar in that both were characterized by extensive
- A. guerrilla warfare
  - B. naval and air force engagements
  - C. diplomatic efforts to resolve differences
  - D. military battles between the superpowers
57. The events identified in sources I and II were **primarily** attempts by the superpowers to
- A. upset the balance of power
  - B. control important spheres of influence
  - C. appease each other's national interests
  - D. use alliances to achieve foreign policy objectives
58. The author of Source III would have criticized the actions described in sources I and II because
- A. each action represents a selfish motive for foreign intervention
  - B. the actions are clear violations of the principle of national sovereignty
  - C. the actions illustrate a lack of consideration of their likely outcomes
  - D. each action allowed the superpowers to avoid confronting each other militarily
- 
59. With the ending of the Cold War, which of the following terms **best describe** the issues facing nations regarding the future of nuclear weapons capability and technology?
- A. Escalation and brinkmanship
  - B. Proliferation and disarmament
  - C. Détente and peaceful coexistence
  - D. Mutual deterrence and containment

Use the following quotation to answer questions 60 and 61.

[This policy,] essentially intended to keep the post-war economies of the West Europe countries within the capitalist world, was also intended to dominate their economy. Every transaction was arranged to provide not only immediate profits . . . for specific US banks, finance corporations, investment trusts and industries, but to make the European nations dependent on the United States.

—from *The Cold War*

60. In expressing his point of view, the author is questioning the motives behind the establishment of the
- A. Marshall Plan
  - B. United Nations
  - C. NATO Alliance
  - D. Common Market
61. Which of the following principles does the author feel was **most threatened** by the developments he describes?
- A. The achievement of global prosperity
  - B. The enhancement of national prestige
  - C. The maintenance of national sovereignty
  - D. The advancement of international cooperation

62. Which action is **inconsistent** with the foreign policy goal with which it is paired?

ACTION		FOREIGN POLICY GOAL
A.	The American Senate refuses to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.	Isolationism
B.	Many Western European nations join NATO.	Containment
C.	Warsaw Pact members send troops into Czechoslovakia.	Détente
D.	The American government funds SDI (Star Wars) research.	Deterrence



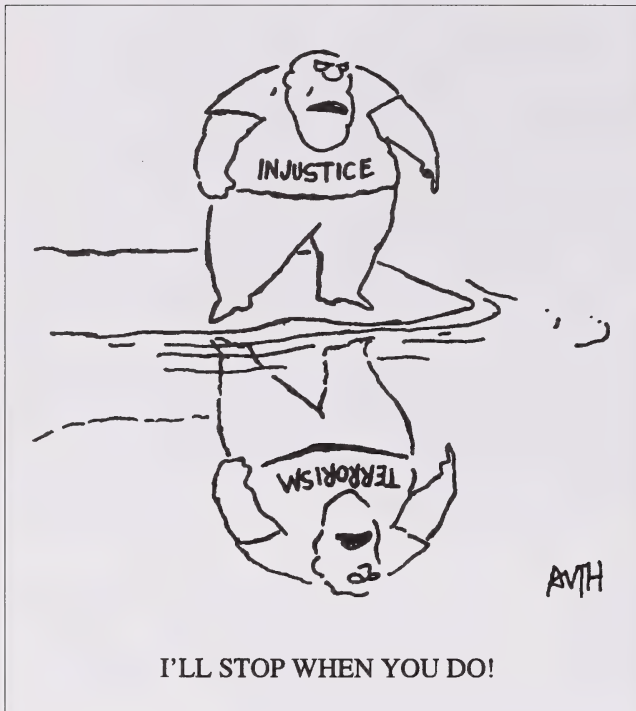
Use the following information to answer questions 63 and 64.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Speaker I</b>   | NATO is no longer a useful alliance. With the end of the Cold War, there is no security threat worth justifying our continuing membership in the Atlantic alliance. We should instead focus our efforts on maintaining NORAD. |
| <b>Speaker II</b>  | Our membership in NATO must be terminated. The resources spent in supplying soldiers and equipment could be better spent supporting the concept of collective security.   |
| <b>Speaker III</b> | NATO must be disbanded. The end of the Cold War provides us with the opportunity to develop our own forces independent of other countries.  |
| <b>Speaker IV</b>  | NATO no longer serves our purpose. Threats to Western security now come out of the developing world, and another form of alliance is needed to respond to these concerns.   |

63. Which speaker would support expanding the peacekeeping role of the United Nations?
- A. Speaker I
  - B. Speaker II
  - C. Speaker III
  - D. Speaker IV
64. Which pair of speakers would differ **most** concerning the foreign policy that should be followed if NATO were no longer in existence?
- A. Speakers I and II
  - B. Speakers I and IV
  - C. Speakers II and III
  - D. Speakers III and IV
- 
65. Since 1989, political and territorial changes in Eastern Europe have illustrated a global trend toward
- A. increased acceptance of socialist ideologies
  - B. restoration of superpower spheres of influence
  - C. popular movements for autonomy along ethnic lines
  - D. government by authoritarian rather than democratic means

Use the following sources to answer questions 66 and 67.

**Source I**



—from *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

**Source II**

**Proposals to Combat Terrorism**

1. Boycott high-risk airports
2. Strengthen airport security
3. Safeguard possible targets
4. Expand intelligence operations
5. Intensify pressure on terrorists' allies

66. Those who support the point made by the cartoonist in Source I would question the proposals listed in Source II because
- A. the proposals are not realistically achievable
  - B. terrorism is becoming increasingly indiscriminate
  - C. terrorists are often willing to give their lives for a cause
  - D. the proposals fail to address the underlying causes of terrorism
67. A basic assumption underlying the message in the cartoon is that terrorism is the
- A. reaction of a group to political oppression
  - B. reflection of inadequate law enforcement
  - C. cause of much of the inequity found worldwide
  - D. cause of much of the conflict among ethnic groups
- 
68. During the 1990s, the Russian government has reacted **most negatively** to the announcement that
- A. EU members would begin to use a common currency
  - B. the UN selected a Ghanaian diplomat as its new Security General
  - C. NAFTA members were considering including South American states in their trade agreement
  - D. the NATO alliance hoped to expand to include several central European states
69. Participation by Canadian soldiers in supervising the ceasefire that ended the 1980–88 Iraq–Iran War **best** illustrates Canada’s ongoing commitment to the principle of
- A. global prosperity
  - B. national security
  - C. collective security
  - D. international equality
70. In 1994, which of the following proposals would an internationalist **most** likely have advocated to end the civil strife in Bosnia-Herzegovina?
- A. Worldwide recognition of Serbian claims in the area
  - B. Military intervention by the United States to establish a stable balance of power in the region
  - C. Intervention by a military power to bring a decisive halt to the conflict
  - D. UN arrangement of a ceasefire, followed by negotiation among belligerents

***You have now completed Part A.  
Proceed directly to Part B.***



## Part B: Written Response

### *Description*

Part B: Written Response consists of an essay assignment, worth 30% of the total examination mark.

**Evaluation:** Your essay will be evaluated for

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

### *Instructions*

- You are to **take** and **defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your Written Work.
- Use blue or black ink for your Written Work.

### *Additional Instructions for Students Using Word Processors*

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to the page indicated for word-processed work. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

### *Reminders for Writing*

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

**Written Response—Essay Assignment**

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

*Topic A*

Some people believe that governments should implement policies that promote full employment during times of economic instability. Others believe that during times of economic instability, market forces should be relied upon to restore employment and prosperity.

**To what extent should governments intervene in an economy to encourage full employment?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

**Or**

*Topic B*

Some people believe that all nations should support the establishment of a world government to encourage greater global cooperation and peace. Others believe that, despite the problems the world faces, a nation's sovereignty should not be subjected to the restrictions of a world government.

**Should nations support a movement toward the establishment of a world government?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Fold and tear along perforation.

## *Planning*

**Be sure to indicate on the back cover**

- **your choice of topic**
- **whether you have attached word-processed pages**



*If you are using a word processor, staple your Written Work here.  
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

## *Planning*

### Written Work

## *Planning*



### Written Work

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

## *Planning*

### Written Work

## *Planning*





## *Planning*

### Written Work

## *Planning*



### Written Work

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### Written Work

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### Written Work

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